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PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

I.—NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Ueber das Verhältniss der experimentellen Atrophie und Degenerations-Methode zur Anatomie und Histologie des Centralnervensystems. Ursprung IX, X, und XII Hirnnerven. Dr. AUG. FOREL unter Mitwirkung von Dr. MAYSER und Dr. GANSER. Mit einer Tafel. SEPARAT-ABDRUCK AUS D. FESTSCHRIFT DES FÜNFZIGJÄHRIGEN. Doctor JUBILÄUM der Herrn Prof. Dr. KARL WILHELM von NÄGELI in München und Geheimrath Prof. Dr. ALBERT von KÖLLIKER in Würzburg. Zürich, 1889.

This paper explicitly contains nothing new. In his clear and emphatic way Forel sets forth the value of the method of experimental atrophy and degeneration, and shows the utter impotence of the view that a so-called anatomical problem is to be dealt with by means of traditional anatomical methods. Any method, or better, every method which is applicable must be employed, and only results which are obtainable by several methods have a right to be regarded as well established. The method of degeneration is illustrated by what it has contributed to our knowledge of the medullary centres of IX, X and XII nerves. To those who wish to know what the method of v. Gudden is and can do, and to those who are weary with the much reading of sapless anatomy, this paper will be a delight.

Cerebral Localization. DAVID FERRIER, M. D. Croonian lectures—Lancet. June 7, 14, 21, 28, July 5, 12. 1890.

In these six lectures the author goes over the entire subject, laying special stress on the centres in man. For these lectures some new experiments have been specially made, and these are of particular interest from the bearing they have on Ferrier's own views.

The first lecture opens with an account of the comparative physiology of the cerebral hemispheres, in which the author draws largely on the work of Steiner, Schrader, Goltz and others. The reactions of the shark, bony-fish, frog, bird (pigeon), and mammals (rabbit and dog), are described, after more or less complete removal of the cerebral hemispheres. Following this is a brief historical account of the work on localization, in which Ferrier points out the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence for absolute and relative centres, as advocated by Exner, gives Beevor's figure for the relations of the fibre-bundles in the internal capsule—as derived from recent experiments on direct stimulation in that locality—and passes to the arguments in favor of the direct excitability of the cortical cells—the best of which are the tetanic response to single stimuli, and the longer time taken for reaction when the cortical cells are present.

The second lecture deals with the results of electrical stimulation of the cortex—mainly in monkeys—and diagrams of the localizations of Beevor and Horsley and others are given. Schäfer has reported movements of the eyes in monkeys which stand in a definite relation to the portion of the occipital lobes stimulated. Ferrier admits the general fact, but still contends that more precise movements can be gotten from the stimulation of the angular gyrus. After giving an account of the